

Freeform Search

Database:	US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
	US Patents Full-Text Database
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	EPO Abstracts Database
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	Derwent World Patents Index
	IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:	<input type="text"/>
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Display:	<input type="text" value="10"/> Documents in Display Format:	<input type="text" value="TI"/> Starting with Number	<input type="text" value="1"/>
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Generate:	<input type="radio"/> Hit List	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Hit Count	<input type="radio"/> Side by Side	<input type="radio"/> Image
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Search History

DATE: Thursday, February 05, 2004
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<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
side by side			
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
<u>L2</u>	((textile or cloth\$4 or fabric) near5 (print\$4 or ink\$4)near6 (color or hue or tinct\$4 or tint or chromat\$6) with (monitor or display or screen or lcd) and @ad<20000327)	227	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((textile or cloth\$4 or fabric) near5 (print\$4 or ink\$4)near6 (color or hue or tinct\$4 or tint or chromat\$6) with (monitor or display or screen or lcd) and @ad<20000327)	227	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Freeform Search

Database:

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Term:

L6 and (accordance or type of kind or category or
 genre) near4 (fabric or linen or textile or
 cloth\$6)

Display:

10

Documents in Display Format:

-

Starting with Number

1

 Generate: ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Side by Side ☐ Image

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Search History

 DATE: Wednesday, July 21, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
side by side			
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L9</u>	L6 and (accordance or type of kind or category or genre) near4 (fabric or linen or textile or cloth\$6)	98	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7 and (accordance or type of kind or category or genre) near4 (fabric or linen or textile or cloth\$6)	50	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	(color or hue or tint or tinct\$4 or chroma\$7) near5 (chang\$4 or modif\$5 or alter\$4 or correct4 or conver\$7) same(print\$4 or record\$4) near4(fabric or textile or linen or cloth\$5) and @ad<20000327	180	<u>L7</u>
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<u>L5</u>	(color or hue or tint or tinct\$4 or chroma\$7) near5 (chang\$4 or modif\$5 or alter\$4 or correct4 or conver\$7) with (print\$4 or record or ink or dye) near4 (fabric or textile or linen or cloth\$5) and @ad<20000327	216	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	(color or hue or tint or tinct\$4 or chroma\$7) near5 (chang\$4 or modif\$5 or alter\$4 or correct4 or conver\$7) and (print\$4 or record or ink or dye) near4 (fabric or textile or linen or cloth\$5) and @ad<20000327	1943	<u>L4</u>
	(color or hue or tint or tinct\$4 or chroma\$7) near3 (chang\$4 or modif\$5 or		

<u>L3</u>	alter\$4 or correct4 or conver\$7)near3(fabric or textile or linen or cloth\$5) and @ad<20000327	599	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(color or hue or tint or tinct\$4 or chroma\$7) near3 (chang\$4 or modif\$5 or alter\$4 or correct4 or conver\$7)near4 (fabric or textile or linen or cloth\$5) and @ad<20000327	711	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(color or hue or tint or tinct\$4 or chroma\$7) near4 (chang\$4 or modif\$5 or alter\$4 or correct4 or conver\$7)with (fabric or textile or linen or cloth\$5) and @ad<20000327	1385	<u>L1</u>

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L9: Entry 1 of 98

File: PGPB

Nov 14, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020167555 A1

TITLE: INK-JET PRINTING APPARATUS

Application Filing Date:19990810Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0006] Therefore, it has been proposed an ink-jet textile printing system for performing printing directly on a printing medium, such as the cloth, the wall paper and so forth, The ink-jet textile printing system is to eject a fine ink droplet through ejection openings of an ink-jet head to perform printing an image or so forth by forming ink dots on the printing medium. The ink-jet textile printing system has many advantages such that there is not required the screen printing plate which has been required in a conventional screen textile printing system, and process steps and working days for forming the image on the cloth significantly shorten. Furthermore, the ink-jet textile printing system is advantageous for capability of down-sizing of the apparatus. In addition, since printing information for printing can be stored in various storage medium, such as tape, flexible disk, optical disk and so forth, the ink-jet textile printing system is superior in safekeeping and storage of the printing information. Furthermore, the ink-jet textile printing system is advantageous in easiness of processing of the printing information, such as changing of color, layout, expansion and contraction of the image and so forth.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0019] A further object of the invention is to provide an ink-jet printing apparatus which permits use of a plurality of kinds of inks in a single apparatus and thus is suitable for textile printing.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0115] In the embodiment illustrated hereinafter, construction for performing appropriate printing depending upon characteristics of the ink to be used in the case where various kinds of inks are used depending upon the kinds of the cloth to be printed, will be discussed.

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Generate Collection

Print

L9: Entry 6 of 98

File: USPT

Sep 2, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6612675 B1

TITLE: Image forming system and apparatus constituting the same

Application Filing Date (1):19950920Brief Summary Text (8):

A known ink jet scheme is used in a recording apparatus such as a printer or copying machine using a recording medium (e.g., paper). This ink jet recording apparatus is applied to a printing apparatus using a cloth as a recording medium in place of paper, new technical problems are posed. For example, various kinds of cloths used in printing, such as natural fibers (e.g., cotton, silk, and wool) and synthetic fibers (e.g., Nylon, polyester, and acrylic). Characteristic differences between these fibers are described in detail in, e.g., "Senshoku", ed., Kazuo Kondo, published from Tokyo Denki Daikaku Shuppan-Kyoku.

Brief Summary Text (10):

1) Image densities to be reproduced on cloths using identical amounts of ink vary depending on types of cloths.

Detailed Description Text (39):

When the color data conversion tables 509, the HS conversion tables 511, and the .gamma.-conversion tables 513 are provided in accordance with the types of cloths used in printing, best printing can be performed in accordance with the types of cloths.

Detailed Description Text (49):

These bits are switched in accordance with the types of cloths to finely adjust the cloth feed quantity. In this arrangement, if the number of bits is increased, the number of adjustment values is increased, accordingly, thereby performing adjustment in many levels. A signal WIDTH-D1 is a signal representing a cloth feed quantity. A 2-bit signal is used as-the signal WIDTH-D1 in Table 2 as follows.

Detailed Description Text (52):

The signals having the contents in Table 1 are transmitted to the cloth feeder 104 to adjust the feed quantities in accordance with the types of cloths (e.g., cotton, silk, wool, Nylon, polyester, and acrylic cloths) used for printing. That is, the CPU in the cloth printing apparatus sets all bits of the signal LENGTH-DO in accordance with the contents of Table 1 in response to an operator input from the operation unit 103 (FIG. 4) or an instruction from the host computer 101, thereby finely adjusting the feed quantity corresponding to the type of cloth. The feed quantity finely adjusted in accordance with the type of cloth can be automatically set to be an optimal fine adjustment value by the CPU upon the input of the type of cloth without inputting the fine adjustment value of the feed quantity from the operation unit by an operator each time when the fine adjustment values are stored in a nonvolatile memory or the like in correspondence with the types of cloths. Setup of the color data conversion tables 509, the HS conversion tables 511, and the .gamma.-conversion tables 513 according to the types of cloths can also be performed by inputs through the operation unit 103 or the computer 101.

Detailed Description Text (61):

The recording medium used in this ink jet recording apparatus of the present invention is not limited to a cloth, but may be extended to paper or the like. The types of cloths are not limited to the ones described above, and either a natural cloth or a synthetic cloth can be used. In addition, a woven or unwoven fabric can be used.

Detailed Description Text (62):

As is apparent from the above description, according to this embodiment, the image processing parameters, the feed quantity of a recording medium, and the like can be changed in accordance with types of elongated recording media such as a cloth. The circuits in the apparatus are divided into a plurality of blocks in the memory check such as a RAM memory check in the initial check routine as in a power-ON routine. A specific checked block and the number of errors in this block can be displayed. In addition, the recording length in the feed direction of the recording medium set in the recording apparatus, the length of the recorded product in the feed direction, and the printing image file name set in the recording apparatus are displayed on the operation unit. Continuous recording on the recording medium can be performed by the first stop designation input means which guarantees continuity of recording even if an abnormal stop occurs.

Detailed Description Text (151):

Step MS17 of Designating Type of Cloth

Detailed Description Text (152):

Various types of cloths such as a natural fiber (e.g., cotton, silk, or wool) and a synthetic fiber (e.g., Nylon, polyester, or acrylic) are available and have different cloth printing properties. When the cloth feed quantity is constant during printing, stripes differently appear at the boundary portions every main-scanning. This may be caused by elongation properties of the cloths. In this step, the type of cloth for printing is input to set an appropriate cloth feed quantity in the printer P.

Detailed Description Text (154):

Even if an ink is driven in the same drive amount, an image density reproduced on a cloth varies depending on types of cloths. An ink drive amount also varies depending on the arrangement or the like of a fixing system in the printer P. In this step, a maximum ink drive amount is designated depending on the type of cloth and the arrangement or the like of the fixing system of the printer P.

CLAIMS:

1. An image forming apparatus for forming an image on a cloth using recording means, said image forming apparatus having main-scan means for scanning the recording means for performing recording at a predetermined width along a main-scan direction and sub-scan means for feeding the cloth along a sub-scan direction perpendicular to the main-scan direction, said image forming apparatus comprising: means for inputting a user's instruction of a type of the cloth; a memory for storing an adjustment amount of feed quantity corresponding to the type of the cloth, the adjustment amount being an amount for adjusting a difference of feed quantity based on an elasticity of the cloth itself that differs in accordance with the type of the cloth; setting means for setting a feed quantity for the sub-scan means in accordance with the instructed type of the cloth, wherein said setting means sets the feed quantity by referring to the adjustment amount stored in said memory; and image forming means for forming an image on the cloth based on input image data, the image forming being performed by repeating an operation for forming an image by the recording means based on the image data during scanning of the recording means by the main-scan means and an operation, to be performed after a scan in the main-scan direction, for feeding the cloth by the sub-scan means based on the feed quantity set for the sub-scan means.

4. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising: an operation unit for inputting the instruction by a user, wherein the instruction of the type of the cloth is input through said operation unit by the user.

6. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the instruction of the type of the cloth is input from a host unit to be connected externally to the apparatus.

7. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising: image processing means for processing the input image data, wherein said image processing means changes a process in accordance with the type of the cloth.

9. An image forming method for forming an image on a cloth using recording means, main-scan means for scanning the recording means for performing recording at a predetermined width along a main-scan direction, and sub-scan means for feeding the cloth along a sub-scan direction perpendicular to the main-scan direction, said image forming method comprising the steps of: inputting a user's instruction of a type of the cloth; setting a feed quantity for the sub-scan means in accordance with the instructed type of the cloth, wherein the feed quantity is set by referring to a memory for storing an adjustment amount of feed quantity corresponding to the type of the cloth, the adjustment amount stored in the memory being an amount for adjusting a difference of feed quantity based on an elasticity of the cloth itself that differs in accordance with the type of the cloth; and forming an image on the cloth based on input image data, the image forming being performed by repeating an operation for forming an image by the recording means based on the image data during scanning of the recording means by the main-scan means and an operation, to be performed after a scan in the main-scan direction, for feeding the cloth by the sub-scan means based on the feed quantity set for the sub-scan means.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the instruction of the type of the cloth is an instruction representing that the cloth is one of cotton, silk, Nylon, polyester, and acrylic.

12. A method according to claim 9, wherein the instruction of the type of the cloth is input through an operation unit for inputting the instruction by a user.

13. A method according to claim 9, wherein the instruction of the type of the cloth is input from a host unit to be connected externally to an apparatus for executing said image forming method.

14. A method according to claim 9, wherein in said setting step the feed quantity is set based on memory means for memorizing in a manner that information representing the type of the cloth corresponds to the feed quantity.

15. A method according to claim 9, further comprising: an image processing step of processing the input image data, wherein said image processing step changes a process in accordance with the type of the cloth.

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L9: Entry 74 of 98

File: USPT

Dec 31, 1985

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4562107 A

TITLE: Textile fabrics with opaque pigment printing and method of producing same

Application Filing Date (1):19840702Brief Summary Text (3):

Textile pigment printing, by definition, involves the printing of an insoluble coloring material (pigment) on selected areas of a textile fabric. The pigment, which has no affinity for the fibers of the fabric, is adhered to the fabric by a resin binder. The term "resin-bonded pigment" is often applied to this type of textile printing process and product.

Brief Summary Text (5):

In conventional resin-bonded pigment prints of this type, the printed areas are relatively transparent. While the pigments serve to color the yarns, the underlying color of the yarn shows through. For this reason, conventional pigment printing is usually done on an uncolored or white fabric, or on pastel shades. When conventional pigment printing is done on predyed fabrics, it is generally restricted to the printing of darker colors over a lighter background color. Conventional pigment print pastes, when applied to deep shades, do not produce an acceptable appearance. Due to the highly transparent nature of the conventional pastes and incomplete encapsulation of the surface fibers of the yarns, the color of the fabric ground shade is apparent through the pigment paste, which results in a severe change in shade of the desired printing color. For example, on a white or pastel colored fabric, the printing of a bright red print paste will remain bright red on the fabric; however, when printed on a black fabric, it will not produce the desired bright red shade. Instead, the printed area will be almost indistinguishable from the black ground shade.

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L9: Entry 95 of 98

File: DWPI

May 21, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-200961

DERWENT-WEEK: 199325

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TITLE: Fabric dyeing for setting, avoiding differing chromaticity - by predicting change in chromaticity w.r.t. setting conditions and type of fabric, and dyeing and correcting target chromaticity from change

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

KANEBO LTD

KANE

PRIORITY-DATA: 1991JP-0318370 (November 5, 1991)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC



JP 05125673 A

May 21, 1993

023

D06P005/00

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO

APPL-DATE

APPL-NO

DESCRIPTOR

JP 05125673A

November 5, 1991

1991JP-0318370

INT-CL (IPC): D06P 5/00; G01J 3/46; G01N 21/25

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 05125673A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The change in chromaticity by setting is predicted initially w.r.t. the setting conditions and the type of the fabric; and then dyed with a target chromaticity corrected by accounting for the change in chromaticity by the setting.

The prediction of change in chromaticity by setting is pref. made by measuring dyed pieces of the fabric, with chromaticity distribution in equal intervals for chromaticity and setting, and measuring chromaticity and the magnitudes and senses of the chromaticity changes by the setting are obtd., and used for the prediction.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Fabric chromaticity difference from the target is avoided, preventing the corrective operation.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/13

TITLE-TERMS: FABRIC DYE SET AVOID DIFFER CHROMATIC PREDICT CHANGE CHROMATIC SET
CONDITION TYPE FABRIC DYE CORRECT TARGET CHROMATIC CHANGE

DERWENT-CLASS: F06 S03

EPI-CODES: S03-A02C; S03-E04A;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1993-089559 .

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1993-154075

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